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No. 37

OLD WRITER ON SOCIALISM

Discusses Remedies For
Many Social Evils.

Unique Remedies For Intern-
perance and Di-
vorce.

Simpsons, Ky., March 23, 1915.—Editor *Hartford Republican*.—It has been a good many years since I have permitted myself to be provoked into writing anything political. I have given my thoughts to things less ephemeral and more ennobling, but in this day when political quacks and demagogues are as spontaneous as frogstools and as instructing and as intrusive as leeks, one must be endowed with a monumental equanimity if he successfully combats the temptation to speak out his mind in defense of the truth.

If truth crushed to the earth will rise again, so will error and falsehood, and the latter seemingly more vigorous. Men are down about by every wind of doctrine. The world is, on a tangent. Men imbibe falsehood more readily than truth. It does not require much effort to go wrong. It only needs that one drift with the current. But much anxious care and thought need be exercised to keep ever approximately near the truth. The body politic has been afflicted with all kinds of political vagaries, greenbackism, grangerism, whalerism, populism, etc. But the greatest of all the political failacies in my day is Socialism.

The votaries of this cult see in it a panacea for all the ills political. They can count off their finger tips the solutions of all the knotty problems of government.

Problems of government that would make Bryan and Wilson and the other functionaries of our government spend sleepless nights, give a socialist no trouble at all.

They remind one of the old woman who proved all her assertions by saying "twelve nine is eighteen." They prove that they are right by known and prominent farmer who asserting that everybody else is wrong. When Solomon wrote there is nothing new under the sun, he could not have had the slightest premonition of Socialism.

The remedies they offer for some of our social ills have the doubtful pre-eminence of being unique anyway. Many eminent social reformers and Christians in all ages have spent their lives combating the evils of intemperance, but it was reserved for your modern socialist to discover a remedy at once, simple, practical and effective.

Let the reformers of all ages stare and gasp. Here is the remedy. Let everybody make all the red liquor he wants to and everybody drink all the red liquor he wishes! The stomach for booze and booze for the stomach. If the remedy is not very convincing it will have in its favor the redeeming element of popularity at least.

And then again there is something new under the sun in the way the Socialists propose to treat the divorce evil. Moses of old wrote about it, but he is remembered that to the foresight and insight of your modern Socialist is due the credit of discovering a remedy unique in all the features that compose it. Alas! how much valuable time has been spent by wise men in all ages combating this dreadful evil, where a remedy both sure and steadfast lay at hand. Here is the remedy. Don't marry. It must be admitted the remedy would cure the evil against which it is directed. How unwise, then must appear the laws of our country, that are directed against men and women who consort together like the beasts of the field.

Down with the marital relations and repeat the laws that enforce them. Give us "free love." Free woman from the slavery of matrimony, the thralldom of housewifery and companionship. Read out of your religious creed, if you happen to have one, the monstrous idea of woman's being a helpmate for man.

These Socialistic monstrosities, repellent though they are, are but the logical sequence of the Socialist doc-

trine that the "whole system under which we live is wrong."

If our system of jurisprudence is wrong then its opposite, enthrallment, must be right, and we should remove all legal restraints from around the people and leave men to defend themselves by physical force. If our financial system is wrong then all our financiers have no rights that we are bound to respect and we should confiscate their property. Indeed, is not that Socialism?

If our religious system is wrong is not its opposite right? And that is infidelity. Are not a number of leading Socialists openly attacking the Bible and Christianity? How can they do otherwise and be consistent with their creed?

Carry out the doctrine of Socialism and you will produce an inferno here on earth that it never entered into the mind of Dante to conquer.

G. T. TINSLEY.

Oil Gusher in Edmonson.

Brownsville, Ky., March 23.—The oil well brought in by the Edmonson County Oil & Gas Company in the Phoenician fields has proven to be a gusher of 500-barrel capacity daily. The oil is overflowing the top of the well, leading into a creek which empties into Green River at Brownsville. J. J. Wells, a merchant at Rhoda, has not accepted the offer of the Petroleum Oil Company of Philadelphia, of \$100,000 for the ten-acre tract of land upon which the well is located. Land values in the vicinity are increasing rapidly and oil men are flocking to this field in great numbers.

This oil field is regarded by many as among the best undeveloped territory in the United States and a dozen wells will be put down at once.

POSSUM HUNTERS IN OHIO COUNTY

Masked Men Whip Thomas Tilford and Son Near Rockport.

Rockport, Ky., March 24.—A band of masked and armed regnitors last night at 11 o'clock, went to the home of Thomas Tilford, a well-known and prominent farmer who asserting that everybody else is wrong. When Solomon wrote there is nothing new under the sun, he could not have had the slightest premonition of Socialism.

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A. S. of E. Notley.

All local secretaries of Ohio county are urged to make a report to the county and State secretaries immediately, as the State board wants to make arrangements for the State meeting as soon as possible and this meeting can't be held until local secretaries report. So please make your report at once.

H. M. PIRTLE,
County Sec'y, and Member of State Board.

CANDIDATE MORROW ISSUES A CARD

Denies That Progressives Are
Opposed To His Nomination.

Louisville, Ky., March 22.—A quarrel among Kentucky Republicans, bound to leave sore spots and possibly wounds that will not heal quickly, is developing between supporters of E. P. Morrow, of Somerset, candidate for the nomination for governor, and anti-Morrow men.

The latter, formerly avowed Progressives, say they cannot forgive Morrow for his alleged interference at the 1912 g. o. p. convention in Chicago.

Morrow has issued a statement in which he discussed conferences held here by Republicans and Progressives and in which he claims support for his candidacy by a practically unanimous Progressive vote.

He says:

"I have seen in the columns of a Louisville afternoon paper a news item concerning a meeting between Gen. Leslie Combs, pretending to represent the Progressive party of Kentucky, and Judge George DuRelle and Charles Scholl, of Louisville, pretending to represent the Republican party, in which meeting it was stated, among other things, that I would not receive the support of the Progressives in the State if nominated for governor by my party.

"It is not true that the real leaders or rank and file of the Progressive party are opposed to me and will not support me if nominated—the exact contrary is the truth. Out in the State nearly every former and present leader of the Progressive party desires my nomination and will give me an earnest support.

"Gen. Combs, in stating that I was unpopular with the Progressives, either willfully misstated the fact or spoke in ignorance of the truth. He is not opposed to me because I am unsatisfactory to his party, but because he has transferred to me his life-long enmity for my uncle, the late William O. Bradley.

Death of Simon Jones.

Uncle Simon Jones died at his home in Render on the 22d inst., in his 73d year. Uncle Simon was quite a character and quite a factor in the development of the coal fields of Kentucky.

He was born in Tonawaua, South Wales, March 27, 1842, and was married to Hannah Wathan, December 25, 1863. This union was never blessed with any children. They came to this country in June 1869. Uncle Simon worked for six months in a mine at St. Mary, Ind., near Terre Haute. From there he went to Tamaqua, Ill., and worked for three months, going from there to Newburg, Ind., working there three months, and from Newburg came to Earlington, Ky., and helped to open the first mine of the St. Barnard Coal Company. He stayed there for something like a year, and then went to Rockcastle county, Ky., and stayed there for three months, and went to Rockcastle county, Ky., and stayed there for three months, and in December 1872 he came to Render, Ky., and began work for the old Render Coal company and worked for them until they sold out to the Central Coal and Iron company and has been with this company ever since.

He leaves a host of friends and relatives to mourn their loss. His wife known to everyone in this community, as "Auntie," is in rather feeble health, but all that loving friends and kindsmen can do is being done for her in this, her great hour of trouble. Uncle Simon was buried in Render burying ground on Wednesday the 24th inst. Rev. Hiram Brown preached the funeral.

Shunning on Other Side.

According to friends of Edwin P. Morrow, who is seeking the Republican nomination for Governor, they have traced the alleged "Bull Moose-Republican" movement in opposition to his candidacy to certain Democratic sources at Frankfort, and from what they say a coterie of obliging Democratic "bosses," who have heretofore been believed to have confined their benevolent efforts to "running" their own party, are now devoting some attention to selecting the Republican nominee for Governor.—Louisville Times.

TOO MUCH WHEAT GOING TO EUROPE

The Department of Agriculture Sounds Warning Home Needs Endangered.

Washington, March 22.—Warning that the present heavy exports to European nations of American wheat and flour cannot be continued without endangering the wheat supplies for food and seedling requirements at home, was contained to-day in the Department of Agriculture's agricultural outlook. In the opinion of the department's experts, exportations at the same rate as during December, January and February until the coming of the new wheat crop would encroach upon normal domestic needs.

Investigation has disclosed that there was on March 1 an apparent surplus of about 91,000,000 bushels of wheat over the domestic requirements for food and seed that was available for export in the four months from March 1 to July 1. While the exports of wheat, including flour, during those four months last year were 36,000,000 bushels, it is pointed out that those exports during December, January and February last averaged almost 25,000,000 bushels per month, and if that rate of export continued until the new crop is available it would amount to 140,000,000 bushels.

The department's investigation did not include inquiries into stocks of flour, but the opinion is expressed that they do not show so much reduction as wheat stocks. A factor in the situation, indicated by the department, is that the Southern States have greatly increased their wheat acreage, the crop of which will be marketable before July 1 and will have the effect of increasing the available supplies between now and that date.

Organized Movement Back of Proposed Bond Issue.

Madisonville, Ky., March 23.—The Hopkins county Good Roads Association was organized at a meeting this afternoon of the citizens from all sections of the county, held at the courthouse, and the date of the election on the \$300,000 bond issue was changed from May 8 to May 29. The change was made in order to give the advocates of the bond issue more time in the coming campaign. Officers were elected as follows: Lee Schmetz, president; B. E. Lafoon, vice president; Otho Fowler, secretary, and L. E. Littlepage, treasurer.

The Executive Committee will be composed of two men from each of the seven magisterial districts.

About thirty members of the Dawson Springs Commercial Club were in attendance, and many addresses were made in behalf of the bond issue. An active campaign is to begin immediately, and the general opinion seems to be that the bond issue will carry.

Death of Mrs. T. D. Renfrow.

Mrs. T. D. Renfrow died March 17, 1915, at her home in Livermore, Ky., after an illness of more than two years from tuberculosis. Her remains were brought to Dundee, and after beautiful and impressive funeral services by Rev. Vanhooy of the M. E. Church, were interred at Sand Hill, Sulphur Springs, amid a throng of sorrowing relatives and friends. The pall-bearers were: Messrs. Stephens and Vanduff, of Livermore; Romeo Renfrow, Byron F. Bean, Edward Renfrow and Harry Wedding, of Dundee.

She leaves a husband, Dr. T. D. Renfrow formerly of Hartford; one son and one daughter, Willard Herman and Helen Thomas, aged 17 and 9 years, respectively; also three sisters, Mesdames Frank Armstutz, New Athens, Ill.; Fred Lindner, of Percy, Ill., and Joe Kellerman, of Pinkneyville, Ill., and two brothers, Messrs. John and Charles Miller of Pinkneyville, Ill., and a host of friends to mourn their loss.

Mrs. Renfrow (nee Miss Carolina Miller) was born near Pinkneyville, Ill., June 16, 1878, and her parents were diligent, well-to-do Illinois people. She was married and came to Kentucky the beautiful, happy bride of Dr. T. D. Renfrow, March 17, 1896. It can be truthfully said that

"to know her was to love her," for she was one of God's purest, sweetest, noblest Christian characters, and lived a life of absolute devotion to her Savior, her family and her friends.

Oppose Woman Suffrage.

New York, March 23.—Women opposed to woman suffrage in the States of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, where amendments to the constitutions extending the franchise to women will be voted on this year conferred here to-day with Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, president of the National Association opposed to woman suffrage, and decided upon a vigorous campaign against the amendments.

A resolution was passed calling upon women in the four States to "bend every effort to so decisively defeat votes for women at the polls this autumn that the citizens of these States will be relieved of this annoying agitation."

Defeated in Maine.

Augusta, Me., March 23.—Woman suffrage failed to pass in the House to-day. Although the vote in favor of the resolution proposing to submit to the voters of the State the question of giving women the right to vote was favored, 88 to 59, with one pair and two absences, it fell short of the two-thirds vote required. The Senate last week passed the resolution by a wide margin.

Osteopathy.

Dr. G. B. Dockery, whose office is at Beaver Dam, will be in Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week and will treat patients at their homes.

FOUND TAMPERING WITH WITNESSES

Judge Anderson Takes Prompt Action Against Accused Defendants.

Indiallapolis, March 23.—Sheriff Dennis Shea, City Judge Thomas Smith and Street Inspector Alexander Aczel, alias Steel, three defendants in the Terre Haute election case, were ordered into custody by the United States marshal here late today by Judge Anderson for alleged tampering with witnesses.

Judge Anderson also asserted he would put all twenty-eight defendants in jail if he heard of any further attempts to influence or bribe government witnesses.

"I shall try to teach you gentlemen there is some law in this country," declared the court after the jury had retired.

During the afternoon seven witnesses testified they were taken from the Vingo county jail on a writ of habeas corpus, and brought to Indianapolis. The arrest of these men apparently aroused the court's indignation, and after questioning District Attorney Dalley, ordered the men held here and not returned to Vigo county.

Dalley said some prisoners had been held in solitary confinement and a small police quarantine had been placed on the jail. The court warned the defense attorneys to instruct their clients to heed the court's orders. A. O. Stanley, chief counsel of the defense, started to protest that he knew nothing of witnesses having been jailed, when he was cut short by the court with the admonition that he instruct his clients.

Eggs For Hatching.

Will carry two pens hatched Plymouth Rocks this year.

First pen hatched by First Pen Cockrel from Cypher's Poultry Farm, New York. Second pen hatched by First Pen Cockrel from Goshen Poultry Farms. First pen eggs, \$1.00 per 15 eggs. Second pen, 75 cents per 15 eggs.

Also will be able to furnish day-old chicks at 15c apiece.

J. C. ILER,
Hartford, Ky.

TOWN TAXES.

6 per cent penalty goes on all town taxes April 1st.

O. T. O'BANNON,
Tax Collector,
City of Hartford.

3514

MOSLEM'S KILL CHRISTIANS

Serious Riots In Persian District Reported.

Mob Rule Supreme and American Mission Refuge For Thousands.

New York, March 23.—The Persian War Relief Committee, with headquarters in this city, to-day received the following cablegram from Tiflis, Russia:

"All villages burned except three. Two Christian quarters of Urumiah plundered and a great many people killed. Women taken captives. Fifteen thousand refugees in the American mission. Great danger. The French mission has been destroyed. There are 10,000 refugees in Russia."

The message was signed by Aslanoff, a Russian contractor of Tiflis.

Urumiah is in Northwestern Persia, not far distant from the Russian border. A previous dispatch from Dujla, Persia, received here March 21, was to the effect that the Turkish Consul at Urumiah, at the head of seventy Askaris, recently attacked the American mission there. Priests and deacons upon being ordered to leave the mission were insulted and beaten. It was stated in the dispatch. Russian troops, it was also said, had been sent to save the lives of Christians whom the mission was unable to protect.

Urumiah has been in the throes of mob rule for a week, according to reports received here by the Presbyterian Board of American Missions. A reign of terror in which maulaunders and bandits hold sway has driven tens of thousands from the city and into the outlying provinces and has sent other thousands to the protection of the American flag, which waves above the Presbyterian mission there.

Ten thousand persons were housed in the mission three weeks ago, according to information received here. These refugees included almost the entire native Christian population of the city, between 4,000 and 5,000, the 200 or 300 American missionaries and teachers whose activities have been conducted under the board's supervision, and a heterogeneous aggregation of foreigners.

Danes, Swedes, Norwegians and other Europeans pressed beside Moslems in the headlong flight for life from the mob to the missions, according to the reports. The doors were open to all. All who could be accommodated within the buildings, it was said, were accorded the protection of the American flag.

The missions themselves embrace a number of buildings, divided into two compounds, so-called. Chief of these is a great school building a mile and a half from the city proper. Several thousand persons, it was thought could find protection within its walls. The

WAR TRAFFIC IS IMMENSE

U. S. Reaping Hugh Profits From Munitions.

Business Estimated At One Billion Dollars By End of Year.

New York, March 20.—A common estimate of the war's length is three years. In the first six months of the conflict the United States sold about \$400,000,000 in war supplies, not taking into consideration foodstuffs designed for civilian populations, but only army materials. By August 1 our trade will reach \$1,000,000,000; and, unless something occurs to check this phenomenal business, \$2,000,000,000 will have poured into the United States before the treaty of peace is signed.

Even if the war should stop right now our trade in the materials of war would soon reach \$1,000,000,000, the most of the great contracts now written to be fulfilled without regard to the course of the war and now for two years, or even longer.

Our gain would be even larger could we supply both sides. As it is, almost nothing is going to the Entente Allies.

The United States Government officials are unable to give anything like correct figures of the trade in war supplies. A large proportion, how large it is impossible to say, goes to Canada first and is then shipped from there to England, France, Russia, or one of their Allies.

There is no penalty for misbilling exports. Much gunpowder is going out in cases marked sugar or salt, especially thru the Pacific ports to Russia by way of Vladivostock.

In the most authoritative circles it is estimated that the principal items in the four hundred millions of dollars' worth ordered here in the first six months were: Motorcars, \$25,000,000; arms, explosives and like, \$105,000,000; iron and steel, \$65,000,000; uniforms, socks, blankets, etc., \$30,000,000; chemicals and hospital supplies, \$6,000,000; soldiers' shoes, harness and leather products, \$15,000,000; miscellaneous, including food supplies known to have gone to the allies, \$160,000,000.

It can be said without fear of contradiction that the Allies have not contracted for the entire output of the arms and ammunition factories of the United States, while scores of concerns are enlarging their plants and running three shifts a day to fulfill their foreign contracts.

Many of these companies don't know they are turning out goods for a foreign power. They pretty well know it, and they don't care. But they dealt only thru a broker or agent and with great secrecy.

Goods are sold for delivery here, and shipment is at the buyer's risk. The buyer enforces secrecy because the goods are contraband. The manufacturers surround their plants with high fences and troops of armed guards, not only to co-operate with the buyers in maintaining secrecy, but also to prevent meddling by agents of governments hostile to the buyers.

The seventy-five firearm and ammunition factories in the United States ordinarily employ 20,000 persons. Now their forces number 60,000 and are increasing.

The enormous demand for high explosives has forced prices to high level. Picric acid used in making explosives has risen from twenty-five cents to \$2.50 a pound and the entire quantity on hand has been bought up. Those men who still have gunpowder on hand which can be delivered within thirty days are asking seventy-five cents a pound. The usual price is twenty to twenty-five cents. In February the French government tried to buy 24,000,000 pounds of gunpowder, offering sixty-five cents. It was inobtainable, so contracts were placed with number of mills, running over two years.

More than 10,000 automobile trucks have been shipped to England and France since August last, but from the way new orders are coming in, this branch of trade is only just beginning. The French war authorities figure the average life of an auto truck is only seven days.

There are thousands of buying agents for the foreign government all over the country but the two largest blocks of contracts are coming thru Charles Schwab, of the Bethlehem Steel Company and J. Pierpont Morgan, head of the great banking firm.

Schwab has made two visits to Europe since the war began and has obtained contracts amounting to more than \$50,000,000. His Bethle-

hem works are making seven 12-inch guns for the Allies but in addition to what is turned out here he has sublet orders in a dozen different cities. Morgan is now the general purchasing agent of the British government and all orders go thru his firm.

Every section of the country where manufacturing is a large feature of business is benefiting from war orders altho these orders in many cases are not large enough to offset the depression in domestic trade.

Many orders are from governments which never before bought in the American market and American business men believe they can hold this trade after the war is over. They argue that much of the work now being done here for Great Britain, to take an instance, has previously been done in Germany, and that the bitter feeling after the war will preclude its being done there again.

A Philadelphia factory is making swords for the British army. Such a contract had never before been received in this country. In the past British swords have been made in Germany.

In the Pittsburg district, which includes Bethlehem, many Germans who formerly worked for the Krupps are employed. They are now making war material for the Allies, altho, of course, they do not know this definitely. The men in the factory are not informed for whom a particular six-inch shrapnel shell is being made.

Some odd items are reported. The French government has paid New England manufacturers \$250,000 for snowshoes. One concern in Philadelphia is turning out a folding saw with wooden handles for cutting wire entanglements. When the war started the armies used steel pliers for this work, with the result that many men were shocked to death by high voltage electricity.

All sorts of factories have been pressed into commission to make things useful in war. A company in Bridgeport, Conn., which usually makes cemetery monuments of bronze, is now turning out forgings for an auto truck concern which has a large order from the allied countries. Bridgeport, by the way is enjoying huge prosperity because most of its industrial concerns are working on war orders.

All thru Massachusetts and Connecticut war orders are helping to overcome the depression of the first few months of the war. The Rose River Shipbuilding Company is very busy. It is generally reported it is making ten submarines for the British Navy, these to be delivered at the end of the war. In addition it is making about twenty-five other submarines.

Demand for many particular articles has been so great that the allied governments have signed contracts at prices most attractive for the manufacturers. In addition, it is pretty well established that middlemen, brokers and agents are gathering in millions in commissions, some of which are exorbitant.

It is said by a Chicago merchant,

for instance, that there is a well-organized band of extortionists, with agents in all the big cities on both sides of the Atlantic and headquar-

ters in New York, which is exacting toll of from fifteen to twenty per cent on practically every shipment of war supplies that leave the country.

In general the agents of each government maintain that their nation is buying right, while stating a belief that other nations are being cheated.

A well-known Russian exporter of New York City, says the Russian government is suffering the most heavily of all. He has sent over a report for wide publication in Russia in which he says that already \$20,000,000 has been lost thru the exploitation of American commissioners and brokers.

"England is financing her purchases thru the house of J. P. Morgan & Co. Russia, on the other hand, sends over here various bureaucratic officials and military and governmental officers who know nothing whatever about American business methods, and in many cases do not even speak the English language. They come straight from the offices of the Ministries of War, Industry, Communications and Finance.

"What can a Russianchinovik (government employee) know about the wisdom needed of clever buyers and sellers, where the possession of practical, not to say astute, business wisdom is not met with in ordinary commercial dealings? Our agents, bewildered in an atmosphere foreign to them, have lost money for the imperial government right and left, even where they have not taken extortive commissions for themselves.

"I understand that Russia has already spent \$100,000,000 for war purchases in this country. More than \$20,000,000 of this sum has gone to pay for a costly lesson in buying. One manufacturer said these agents had bought shrapnel shells for \$15 a piece when the customary price is only \$6. Another manufacturer told me that we are paying fifty per cent over the price for gunpowder.

"Russia is certain to spend in America before she has done with the war at least a billion of dollars."

WASTEFUL ACTS OF CONGRESSMEN

Many Raids on the National Treasury for Useless Things.

Notwithstanding the excellent general of the Sixty-third Congress, candidate Democrats themselves admit that it made in one respect an egregious failure. It was shamelessly and flagrantly prodigal in the appropriation of public money. When the Democrats were in opposition they denounced Republican extravagance, but when they came into power they were not prevented by the certainty of declining revenues and the prospect of a serious deficit from surpassing the Republican record for profuse expenditure. While they talked much about economy, they economized in nothing except in appropriation for national defense and general social welfare. They spent the people's money, as so many Congressmen have done before, largely for social political purposes.

In not a single case did the Sixty-third Congress attempt to eradicate any of the ancient grafts or fail to fill any of the regular pork barrels. The Army and Navy appropriation bills left undisturbed the unnecessary posts and yards. The Omnibus Pension bill, the Rivers and Harbors bill and the Public Buildings bill were up as usual by negotiation, and the pork distributed widely enough to insure a majority. The Rivers and Harbors bill did not pass in the intended form, but it appropriated \$25,000,000 and authorized some 200 surveys of fresh projects with a prospective cost of many millions. The Public Buildings Bill of March 4th, 1913, provided for 327 buildings. The supervising architect reported that "the last of the buildings authorized in the act of 1913 will not have been placed under contract until about the beginning of the calendar year 1920." Nevertheless the Sundry Civil Appropriations bill at the present session authorized about 150 new buildings or extensions, and perhaps 200 more.

Letters are pouring in on Charles F. Williams, of Norristown, president of the Manufacturers' Association of Montgomery County, from all over the United States, pledging moral support to the stand taken by the manufacturers in the Schuylkill Valley in trying to have Montgomery County and the country generally relieved of business depression by a repeal of the Underwood Tariff. The letters, representing various business interests, commend the courage of the Montgomery County manufacturers, and some of them conclude with, "Keep up the fight; we are back of you."

While the majority of the letters deal strictly with a recital of the business depression generally, and the hope of relief through President Wilson being made acquainted with the actual conditions, others have a discouraging tone and call attention to the fact that on various occasions Secretary Redfield, of the Department of Commerce, has expressed his hostility to a Tariff. The writers of these letters see little chance of a square deal at the hands of a man hostile to Protection politics.

One of the letters from a Southern State told how the sugar industry of the United States had been wrecked by the Underwood Tariff and said if the duty on sugar was restored the consumer would not feel it and the increase in the revenue would make it possible to withdraw the war tax. Enclosed was the picture of a wrecked sugar refinery with the words, "The Underwood Tariff did to the building what German shells did to Belgium."

The Montgomery County Manufacturers' Association of Montgomery County was organized seven years ago for united effort along industrial lines. It is composed of representatives of textile, hosiery, lumber and tobacco interests.—Bristol (Pa.) Courier.

No Use to Try and Wear Out Your Cold It Will Wear You Out Instead.

Thousands keep on suffering Coughs and Colds through neglect and delay. Why make yourself an easy prey to serious ailments and epidemics as the result of a neglected Cold? Coughs and Colds sap your strength and vitality unless checked in the early stages. Dr. King's New Discovery is what you need—the first dose helps. Your head clears up, you breathe freely and you feel so much better. Buy a bottle to-day and start taking at once.

Health Promotes Happiness.

Without health, genuine joy is impossible; without good digestion and regular bowel movement you cannot have health. Why neglect keeping bowels open and risk being sick and ailing? You don't have to. Take one small Dr. King's New Life Pill at night, in the morning you will have a full, free bowel movement and feel much better. Helps your appetite and digestion. Try one to-night.

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Hartford Repub. can.

Entered according to law at the Post-Office Hartford, Ky., as mail matter of the second class.

C. M. BARNETT, Editor & Proprietor
ALLISON BARNETT, Associate Editor

Address all communications to
The Hartford Republican.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers desiring the paper sent to a new address must give the old address in making the request.

Business Letters and Notices for our line and 5¢ per line for each additional insertion.

Obituaries, Resolutions and Card of Thanks 25¢ per line, money advances.

Church Notices for services free, but other church advertisements, 5¢ per line.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention.

TELEGRAPHIC
Cumberland 12¢
Farmers' Mutual 25¢

FRIDAY, MARCH 26.

Muddying the Waters.

It is practically certain, barring death and withdrawal, that Hon. Edwin P. Morrow will receive the Republican nomination for Governor in Kentucky this year, at the general primary to be held August 7. Certain elegant and worthy Republicans, who have been mentioned in that connection have all either declined to run, or have deferred the announcement of their intention to run so long that the rank and file, both Progressives and Republicans, have gotten solidly behind Mr. Morrow. The great majority of them from choice. Possibly a few might have preferred someone else at the outset, but who have long since recognized that he was to have no opposition, which seems to stand any chance of defeating him. This condition is now so fixed in the minds of the people that any effort to defeat Mr. Morrow can only result in disaster to what seemed to be a "senses", which we doubt in the light of a united effort against demoralized and faction-ridden Democracy.

This paper has not, through its columns, advocated the nomination of anyone, even though the editor has had pronounced views in the premises, believing that the great body of voters who are to participate in the primary should be left free to act for themselves, without undue influence from the press. However, we notice the charge is being made by someone, that Mr. Morrow would not be acceptable to Progressives, and strange to say this charge seems to come from those who have in their conduct and words been the most bitter in their opposition to Progressives and have stood most in the way of union of the two elements of the party within the State heretofore. As far as the editor of this paper is concerned, he is free to admit that, outside of Mr. Morrow's known abilities on the stump and his great service in the last for-party, we have been attracted to him by the kindness which he has manifested toward those who have heretofore supported the Progressive ticket, upon all occasions. He came to Hartford in 1913 on invitation of the local campaign committee and spoke in behalf of the fusion ticket which was more largely made up of Progressives than Republicans, and his speech upon that occasion was one which tended to unite and bring about good fellowship between the two elements, and had much to do with the election of both Progressives and Republicans to the county offices. We have heard him upon other occasions speak for unity of action and while maintaining his position as a steadfast Republican, his words were those which would draw back the discordant elements, rather than those which would defeat that unity which so many of us have desired to bring about. We are unable to speak for other sections of the State, but we are thoroughly convinced that, so far as this part of the State is concerned, no man that could be nominated would be more acceptable to former Progressives than E. P. Morrow.

Without questioning the motives of those Republicans and Progressives, who have seen fit to inaugurate this fight against the gallant and eloquent son of the mountains, whose services have been so freely given to the party in the past, whether the candidate suited him or not, we feel that it is to some extent being fostered by the Democrats and that those engaged in it are at least unwittingly rendering at the present time the greatest benefit to the concurring nominees of that party, possible. As an evidence of this statement we quote from Mr. Thomas B. Cromwell, who writes the Kentucky political dope for the Cincinnati Enquirer:

"Democrats are hoping that an element in the Republican party not friendly to Morrow will be successful in carrying out their plans to bring about someone stronger than Mr. Galt or Mr. Lester, the only other announced candidate, and more capable of kicking up an inter-party row,

such as is now fomenting in the Democratic household. The effort to get Col. George W. Long to engage in this enterprise appears to have failed, since Col. Long says he will positively not announce for governor after having declared himself to be out. Dr. Ben L. Bruner is again being spoken of as a likely candidate, but as this is written he is silent. Marion county's Republicans committee (in Bruner's old district) a few days ago unanimously endorsed Morrow. Former Congressman Don C. Edwards, of London, is also being mentioned.

Here you have it in a nut shell. Democrats are hoping that an element in the Republican party not in favor of Morrow will be successful in carrying out their plans to bring out a candidate more capable of kicking up an inter-party row. Now, those Republicans and Progressives who like that sort of thing should aid in this proposed row in behalf of the Democrats.

Editor Hager, of the Owensboro Inquirer, has contributed to the general effort to keep up Democratic spirits, the strongest article we have seen. It far surpasses the efforts of the Louisville Evening Post in that line. As an illustration of the extent to which a Democrat ought to go in standing by the nominees, under adverse circumstances, Mr. Hager tells of a certain Democratic carpenter who fell from a scaffold, several stories above ground, broke an arm, knocked out an eye, tore off an ear, broke several ribs and was rendered unconscious. According to the story, when revived, he thought he had been attending a Democratic convention and at once asked "who was nominated." This is indeed a pathetic illustration of loyalty to a bad cause, and no doubt many Democrats, with Bro. Hager, will still close their eyes andgulp it down. However, if this carpenter Democrat had been told, when he regained consciousness, in other words came to his senses, he would doubt in the light of his actions, that in addition to all the injuries and bruises, inflicted upon him by his fellow Democrats, they had deprived him of his job and that he and his wife and children would be compelled to stand up in the bread line or starve, we would be mighty slim this year. Mr. Lawwill was by far the ablest man connected with the party organization in the State and his place cannot be filled by Mr. Holt, or any other man who would accept it. Holt belongs to one faction in Louisville, Vance and Axton to another.

At a meeting of the Progressive State Central Committee at Louisville Wednesday, after a resolution favoring union with the Republican party was voted down, State Chairman Lawwill resigned, both as chairman and from the committee, announcing that he intended to affiliate with the Republicans in the coming election. M. J. Holt, of Louisville, was elected in his stead. This practically limits the Progressive party in Kentucky to Louisville and under this leadership the vote will be mighty slim this year. Mr. Lawwill was by far the ablest man connected with the party organization in the State and his place cannot be filled by Mr. Holt, or any other man who would accept it. Holt belongs to one faction in Louisville, Vance and Axton to another.

As the evidence is brought out in the trial of election crooks in the United States Court at Indianapolis, probably the worst situation ever brought to the attention of the public is disclosed. It shows what a forced "free government," so called, may be made when the machinery is in the hands of corrupt and designing men. It was doubtless no worse there than in many other cities, if conditions could be brought out and given publicity. Every scheme or device for defeating the will of the people, practiced at Terre Haute, has been in vogue in Louisville for years, except the voting machine trick and the only reason for that omission is that voting machines have never used in Kentucky.

The Louisville Evening Post publishes a column editorial on the line up for 1916 in which all the so-called reform measures of the Wilson administration are repudiated and Democrats are advised to try to lay the blame for present conditions on the administrations of Roosevelt and Taft. If the readers of the Post can be fooled in that manner it is probably as good advice as any given by it for a long time. Anyway it would be shouldering some of the blame, since a great many people will remember that the Post was a strong supporter of the Roosevelt Administration.

President Wilson and the Republicans agree that prosperity is coming. Only, the President defers it a way at a time, while the Republicans place the advent after the 1916 election.

It is now predicted that Congress will have to increase and continue the present war tax, whether the war

continues or not. Besides, some bonds may also become necessary.

Under the present national administration the only chance for an American citizen to get protection from the Stars and Stripes is to hurry home and hunt up a flag.

It is a mighty good thing for "Ham" that his Illinois constituents do not get a chance to pass upon that Missouri speech of Senator Ham Lewis this year.

Start a row in the Republican camp and break the prospects of harmony. That seems to be the only Democratic hope. Who will lend aid to the scheme?

It might help some if Carranza could be caught and held long enough for Secretary Bryan to deliver a chautauqua lecture to him.

If the Louisville Times really desires a pre-primary convention why don't it address itself to the Evening Post, the Democratic State organ?

Some Kentucky Republicans, who imagine they are the only ones holding the sack, are doing their best to spill the beans.

So far Governor McCreary has no opposition as a Democratic candidate for peace commissioner to settle the European war.

After playing the neutrality game a while longer Uncle Sam could go on the road as an expert tight rope walker.

Secretary Bryan is always satisfied with Carranza's front, no matter what his followers may do in the rear.

The Belgians think the American flag is glorious and beautiful. Indiana thought different, however.

It is getting to be very plain why so many Mexicans would rather be soldiers than tax payers.

Only a few years ago the world was interested in certain plans to make sea travel safe.

California attracted gold seekers in 1849. In 1915 it is attracting gold spenders.

As a prophet the reputation of the ground hog is absolutely ruined in this vicinity.

Mexico people need to be delivered from their alleged deliverers.

How would it do for our merchant ships to wear hoop skirts?

Two-Family Gardens.

We are all familiar with the two-family house, but rather novel is the Agricultural Department's suggestion of two-family garden. The department calls attention to the curious fact that the garden spot the most productive fraction of an acre on most farms, is often the most neglected. The finest gardens are not on the farms, but at the country homes of Mr. City Man. The farmer may plow and plant or partly plant his garden, but then the pressure of farm work comes upon him, and the garden is left to the women and the children. The Agricultural Department suggests that the farmer would do well if in laying out and planting his garden he considered another family besides his own—a customer in town or city whom he would agree to supply with fresh, select vegetables once or twice a week. There would be money in it for the farmer, and it would mean a better garden for his family with a greater variety of fresh vegetables. The family of the average farmer is satisfied with a few staple products. The housewife, on the other hand, who patronizes a first-class city market, has been accustomed to choose from everything the earth will produce. She will be able, therefore, to suggest to the farmer a greater variety in his planting. If there are children on the farm, what could be better than to turn over to them the care of the garden and marketing of its products, the profits being for their own bank accounts?—Leslie's.

A. S. of E. Notice.

The Ohio county poultry pledges are called to be turned into the poultry committee April 1, so that the committee can go ahead and make arrangements to sell the pool. Now fellow committee men and members, please don't fail to return these pledges on date mentioned, for we as your committee want to do the best we can and it is impossible to serve the people to the best advantage unless you do your duty and we can't sell that which is not reported.

S. L. STEVENS,
D. R. TINSLEY,
H. M. PINTLE,
Committee.

Bees For Sale.

I will sell 19 or 20 stands of bees for \$2.50 per stand. Call on or address

T. J. SMITH,
Hartford, Ky.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN TO AID M'CHESNEY

Friends Say Secretary Is Coming To Kentucky To Speak.

Louisville, Ky., March 22.—William Jennings Bryan will come to Kentucky to speak in behalf of the candidacy of H. V. McChesney, aspirant for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, according to statements made by McChesney supporters last night.

The date of Mr. Bryan's speaking has not been fixed but will be announced as soon as the secretary knows definitely the outcome of arrangements being made for speaking engagements in other sections of the country. If possible, the McChesney men say, Mr. Bryan will come to Kentucky just prior to the holding of the primaries and in all likelihood will speak in Louisville.

Adherents of Mr. McChesney say that in Mr. Bryan they have obtained a valuable aid in advancing the state-wide prohibition idea in Kentucky. They are depending on him to bring into the fold recalcitrant members of the party who are arguing the unwise of state-wide legislation.

In the forthcoming issue of "The Companion," edited by Mr. Bryan, the Nebraskan discusses the recent victory of the "wets" in Ohio asserting that the victory of the liquor forces in the Buckeye state is but temporary, adding that "the people stood for the deceptive cry of 'home rule' once but they will not fall easy prey to the sordid interests again." According to Mr. McChesney's friends Secretary Bryan in his Kentucky speech will discuss conditions obtained in Ohio urging that situation as an argument for Mr. McChesney's nomination.

To the Public.

Having bought out Black & Birkhead's Livery, Transfer and Freight business, I kindly solicit your patronage. Prompt attention given to all orders.

When you come to Hartford be sure to stop at my stable for feed or hitch. S. E. BENNETT,
3714 Hartford, Ky.

Card of Thanks.

McHenry, Ky., March 19.—Editor Hartford Republican—We ask you to publish the following resolutions if you please.

To the members of the Ohio County Court and the good people of Hartford we heartily extend our thanks for the kindness and generosity shown us in the hour of adversity and could you have seen the joy your contribution carries to those in need you would readily see that it is more blessed to give than to receive.

ROBT. OWENS,
J. M. REYNOLDS,
J. D. WALKER,
Committee Ruler Local 1793 U. M. W. of A.

J. W. BLACKBRUN,
W. A. NAVE,
ROBT. CALLOWAY,
Committee Williams Local 809 U. M. W. of A.

Farm For Sale.

About 56 acres 3 miles East of Hartford on Hartford and Cromwell road, 1 1/2 miles from pike. Four room cottage in good repair. Everlasting water at residence. Two barns, tobacco and stock. Plenty of peaches and apples. All hill land, but in very good condition. Possession any time. Terms reasonable. Apply to BARNETT & SON, Republican Office, Hartford, Ky.

Simplicity and Economy.

What are the responsibilities of the Chairman of the Appropriation Committee of the House of Representatives?

What is his control of the public purse; what his power to restrain and to revise; what his value as an advocate of economy?

Mr. Fitzgerald, a candidate, by the way, to succeed himself in the chairmanship of this most important committee, asks, at once for sympathy, indulgence, and endorsement.

Face to face with the staggering fact of the largest appropriations on record, he protests his love for economy. He insists that the inflated calls, at a time of declining revenue and depressing business conditions, in no way reflects on him. They are due wholly and solely to the insatiable appetite of those directly influenced by and answerable to the President. Did he not see the estimates some seventy million dollars? Did he not antagonize the Administration? Did he not do all in man could to pluck and save? Of course he did. We know he did. He says so himself.

What he does not say, however, is that in the Sixty-third Congress, Mr. Fitzgerald was Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations which authorized the spending of nearly \$200,000,000 more than the Sixty-first Congress, which, by the way, was Republican, and over \$100,000,000 more than the Sixty-second.

The Sixty-third Congress was Democratic in both branches. Its appropriations totaled \$2,054,000,000.

The Sixty-second Congress was partly controlled by the Democrats. Its appropriations totaled \$2,118,000,000.

The Sixty-third Congress was Democratic in both branches. Its appropriations totaled \$2,231,000,000.

In the Sixty-third Congress, Mr. Fitzgerald was Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations which authorized the spending of nearly \$200,000,000 more than the Sixty-first Congress, which, by the way, was Republican, and over \$100,000,000 more than the Sixty-second.

The Sixty-third Congress, forgetting or neglecting the Baltimore de-

claration of taxes that affect the purchasing power of toil, put an in-

come tax and a war tax into opera-

tion in spite of which there is a grow-

ing and dangerous deficit.

And all this was done in the in-



WHEN YOU SEE OUR NEW SPRING SUITS
AND WRAPS YOU WILL PICK OUT YOURS
AND SAY "WRAP THEM UP."

WHEN YOU WEAR THEM, YOUR FRIENDS
WILL ADMIRE YOU AND ASK YOU: "WHERE
DID YOU GET THOSE LOVELY CLOTHES?"
OF COURSE YOU WILL WANT TO FAVOR
YOUR FRIENDS AND TELL THEM THAT YOU
GOT YOUR NEW OUTFIT AT OUR STORE.

OUR STYLES, MATERIALS AND PRICES
URGE EVERY WOMAN WHO COMES TO BUY
HER SPRING OUTFIT FROM US.

CARSON & CO.

INCORPORATED.

Hartford, Kentucky.

ONE MILLION PEOPLE
IN THE
SUNDAY SCHOOLS OF KENTUCKY
APRIL 25, 1915

There is a Sunday School near you. It is the best place in the world to spend an hour. But don't take our word for it. Try it for yourself.

KENTUCKY SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

so far as we have observed, is that the Democratic platform denounced "Proligate Waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation." How was that money wasted?

The Baltimore platform is explicit. It set forth that this waste occurred thru the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses which have kept taxes high and reduced the purchasing power of the people's toil.

And then followed these memorable words:

How has that demand been met? To what extent have appropriations been less lavish? What taxes have been reduced? Where are those desirable things—Simplicity and Economy?

The questions answered themselves.

The Sixty-first Congress was Republican in both branches. Its appropriations totaled \$2,054,000,000.

The Sixty-second Congress was partly controlled by the Democrats. Its appropriations totaled \$2,118,000,000.

The Sixty-third Congress was Democratic in both branches. Its appropriations totaled \$2,231,000,000.

In the Sixty-third Congress, Mr. Fitzgerald was Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations which authorized the spending of nearly \$200,000,000 more than the Sixty-first Congress, which, by the way, was Republican, and over \$100,000,000 more than the Sixty-second.</p

SUNDAY REVIVAL

COST \$300,000

Exhortations Unburden The Quaker City of Funds.

Philadelphia, Penn., March 22.—With a record close to 43,000 "triflitters" from audiences that have totaled about 1,750,000 persons, "Billy" Sunday's record-breaking 11 weeks' revival ended Sunday night.

The cost of the evangelistic campaign to the people of Philadelphia and vicinity has been close to \$300,000. The construction of the tabernacle and its running expenses are placed at \$52,000, the free will offerings to the former baseball player already have passed the \$45,000 mark, with more to come, and to this must be added about \$5,000 spent for gifts to the Sundays.

It is estimated that there has been paid by persons who attended the meetings \$150,000 in car fares, \$25,000 for extra meals and about \$15,000 for hymnals and other books bought in the tabernacle. Then there was taken up at various services collections for numerous charities and the International Association of Evangelistic Work, a total of \$15,516.95.

The ushers, doorkeepers and secretaries, who worked day after day at the tabernacle, gave their services for nothing, though many of them neglected their business at a pecuniary loss that cannot be estimated. For ushers alone it was figured out by one of them today that this contribution from the 400 men, who stood the complaints of persons in the audiences and the evangelist himself with great patience for 11 weeks, amounted to \$120,380.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a disease of the mucous membranes, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Halt's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surface. Halt's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prepared by a noted physician in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of all ingredients produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. Take Halt's Family Pill for constipation.

Ohio Circuit Court, Kentucky. W. H. Maddox, Admr. & C Plff., vs. Geo. M. Maddox, et al., Def't.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Ohio Circuit Court, rendered at the February Term, 1915, in the above cause for the purpose of applying the proceeds to payment of cost and debts of decedent and the remainder to be paid to the parties herein as their interest may appear, I will offer for sale by Public Auction at the Court House door in Hartford, on Monday, the 5th day of April, 1915, about one o'clock p.m., upon a credit of six months the following described property, to-wit:

A house and lot in the town of Rockport, Ohio County, Kentucky, bounded as follows: Being and lying on Main Street south of and adjoining S. and M. J. Reid's; running S. 54 feet with Main St. to corner of alley, and running E. with said alley 132 feet to Long St.; thence N. with Long St. 54 feet to S. and M. J. Reid's corner; thence W. and S. and M. J. Reid 132 feet to Main St., the beginning, and being same property conveyed to Geo. M. Maddox by W. B. Gardner and wife on the 16th day of September, 1890, and which deed is of record in the Ohio County Clerk's office, Deed Book No. 10, page 193, or sufficient thereof to produce the sums of money ordered to be made.

The purchaser will be required to execute bond with approved security immediately after sale.

This 17th day of March, 1915. E. E. BIRKHEAD, Master Commissioner. Heavrin & Kirk, Attorneys.

Even in Birmingham,

When the Louisiana Senators voted against the Tariff of 1913 we were told that Louisiana had been an oil-line Whig State, and that her citizens were never more than half Democrats anyway. When a Democratic Congressman from Ohio hoped that the new bill might be revised the reply was that he was an old Radical who ought to be on the Republican side of the House. When Judge Gray expressed a mild regret that the manufacturers had been exposed to heavy blasts; when Judge Baldwin stated that the Tariff had injured Connecticut; when Norton E. Mack urged an upward revision of various schedules, the administration organs did not know what to say. The recent observation of the Philadelphia Record that the war has largely offset the competition of the

Tariff seems to admit that but for the war the competition would have been severe.

But mark, what sounds upon the ear? This is a short but highly interesting comment:

The Sixty-fourth Congress will be wise if it revises the Tariff, and if it does it in such a way as to give just and proper relief not at the same time nor afford the Republicans an opportunity to make their old-time high Tariff slogan tell in the next campaign.

Can such things be said in the columns of the Birmingham Age-Herald. Even in Alabama the voice of mormur sounds.—Camden (N. J.) Post-Telegram.

Master Commissioner's Sale.
Ohio Circuit Court, Kentucky. I. N. Lanham, Plaintiff.

W. G. Kirk, Defendant.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Ohio Circuit Court, rendered at the February Term, 1915, in the above cause for the purpose of dividing the proceeds amongst the parties in interest as their interests may appear, after paying the costs, including a reasonable attorney's fee herein, I will offer for sale by public auction at the court house door in Hartford, on Monday, the 5th day of April, 1915, about one o'clock p.m., upon a credit of six and twelve months, the following described property, to-wit:

A tract of land in Ohio county, Kentucky, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a hickory corner to Sam Royn's tract; thence with his line N. 40 W. 100 poles to a large white oak, said Royal's corner; thence with another of his lines N. 28 E. 10 poles to a large black oak, near cemetery; thence N. g1 E. 75 poles to a large beech, S. E. corner to Harrison Westerfield's tract; thence N. 66 E. 70 poles to a stake; thence N. 24 E. 38 poles to a stake on Hartford and Hawesville road; thence N. 89 E. 8 3-5 poles to an ash and walnut on south side of said road; thence S. 75 E. 17 poles to a stone, the head of a hollow; thence down the same S. 39 E. 40 poles to a gum at the intersection of streamlets; thence down streamlet S. 21 W. 8 poles to two white oaks; thence N. 88 E. 16 1/2 poles to a stone, Foster Reynold's N. W. corner; thence with his line S. 2 W. 82 1/2 poles to stone on a steep hillside in Hamilton Ford and Fordsville road; thence with the road N. 88 W. 64 poles to a beech and white oak; thence S. 2 W. 19 poles to center of a branch; thence up same N. 64 W. 34 poles, S. 60 W. 18 poles, S. 38 W. 40 poles to an elm and sassafras near the head of a hollow; thence S. 18 W. 33 poles to the beginning, containing approximately one hundred and ten acres, all of which we allotted as homestead and dower to defendant in this action.

The purchaser will be required to execute bond with approved security immediately after sale.

This 15th day of March, 1915. E. E. BIRKHEAD.

3613 Master Commissioner.

Heavrin & Kirk, Attorneys.

When Business Was Good.

It would be interesting to know how many of the big business men agree with James J. Hill, greatest railroad builder, in thinking that the time has come for such a change in the control of Federal affairs as will strike off the shackles put upon American business by the present Free-Trade administration and Congress. The trouble with business men is that they don't do enough plain talking. "Business has rights which politicians are bound to respect." But if business men want to gain the respect of politicians they must speak up. Evidently Mr. Hill thinks so, for in an interview in the New York Sun of February 27, he is quoted as saying:

You can't make a dead horse get up by kicking it. There are a great many people out of employment in this country, probably more than ever before. What is the reason for this? The old high Tariff days, when business was good, brought people from the agricultural districts to the city. Some time ago we had 70 per cent of our people engaged in agriculture, now we have about 32 per cent. As a result there is an increased population in the cities, and they must be supplied with employment.

When asked if he thought Washington and the State legislatures were going to give business a chance Mr. Hill said:

It hardly looks that way. During the last year Congress passed four radical and far-reaching pieces of legislation—the new Tariff act, the Currency act, the Clayton Bill and the Trade Commission act. If they are not enough to dead business a body blow I don't know what is.

The country is full of business men who like James J. Hill, are thinking of "the old high Tariff days, when business was good" and wishing for a return of those days.

The New Jersey Way.

Married men will be interested in a decision handed down by a high court of New Jersey. There are no frills to the ruling of Vice Chancellor Leaming. He bluntly held that any man who permitted his wife's relations to run his household had no standing in court.

This is the truth in a nutshell. The hen-pecked man need not apply to Vice Chancellor Leaming for help. He will be told in unmistakable English that he is the head of the household, that so long as he sees fit to uphold his rights the court will uphold him, but when he is so weak-kneed and vacillating as to permit his mother-in-law or any of his wife's relatives to assume charge he does not deserve a home and should get out and hustle for himself.

This will not meet with the approval of many mothers-in-law and it is not a very sentimental decision, but at the same time it is an expression of good, hard, common sense. Many well-intentioned mothers-in-law, without any desire to make trouble, have disturbed the domestic peace of the newly wedded by a domineering spirit of assumed authority.

In the particular New Jersey case the brow-beaten husband was so weak that, to save further trouble, he skipped out and was promptly sued by the deserted wife. He lived in Camden, and almost anything is possible to happen in Camden. He was brought into court, and he told the chancellor, with tears in his eyes, that he and his wife could dwell in a perfect paradise of cannibal bliss but for the fact that two serpents instead of one had entered their Eden. One was his mother-in-law and the other was his wife's sister. One, he admitted, he could probably contend with, but the appearance of the second serpent was the occasion of his flight.

Chancellor Leaming was coldly critical. He announced that no such condition could arise in a household where the husband exercised his proper rights that would allow the wife's relatives to drive the husband from beneath his own roof. In other words, he put it squarely up to the man. If he runs his household as its due and lawful head, then he will not permit the invasion of his domestic rights.

It was the fault of the man, and not his wife or her relatives, that such a condition was permitted to exist.

Let this be a warning. If you are lord and master, be lord and master. But rule with a generous hand and be firm, but at all times considerate.

Little Belgians Thank Wilson.

Washington, March 22.—An exchange of letters between President Wilson and two little Belgians in Brussels, in which the children thanked the President for food sent by Americans, and the President expressed his appreciation for their gratitude, was made known to-day at the White House. The children, twins, nine years old, wrote as follows:

"Dear Mr. Wilson:

"Thank you very much for the good bread. The poor people in our village were starving, for they had nothing to eat, but now that you have sent over to our dear little country a big provision of wheat, both rich and poor can live—thanks to the Americans.

"Best love and wishes from little 'PUSSY DESPOELBERCH.'

Pussy's brother added the following note.

"I join in with my sister in thanking you, too, for it is jolly good bread, enough to satisfy any school boy's hunger."

In reply the President sent the following letter in his own handwriting:

"My dear little friends:

"Your letter touched me very deeply and I thank you for it with all my heart. It makes me very happy to think that what generous Americans have done to relieve the hunger and distress in your country has brought you the help you needed and given you a little happiness in the midst of these terrible days of war. I hope that you will grow up to be strong to do the work that will have to be done in the days of peace that are coming. It would be a great pleasure to me if some day I might see you both when those happier times have come."

"Your sincere friend,

"WOODROW WILSON."

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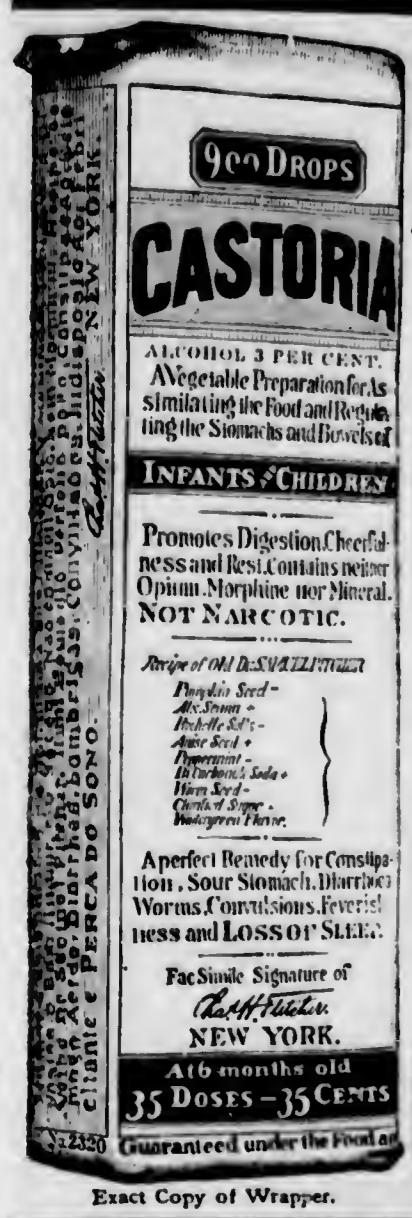
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